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in which event it is clear that the statute of limitations (sec. 2915) would begin to run, as to both the *plaintiff* and *defendant*, at the same instant of time, and before it could be pleaded by either party, it would have run as against the other. Thus, if A acquired title January 1, 1880, and B January 1, 1890, A would certainly have no cause of action, under sec. 2726, against B, until January 1, 1890, upon which day B would acquire the same right and cause of action against A also.

Is it not clear from this that sec. 2915 does not apply except to cases where the action or entry is to "recover" the actual possession, and is not this the very reason why it has always been held that the time from which it begins to run is coincident with the beginning of adverse possession?

The object of the statute giving an action against a party claiming title, but out of possession, was to settle and quiet the *title*, not to redress a wrong to the possession; the object of the statute of limitations was to protect an *adverse* possession (not a servient possession) without regard to the title, and I do not think that the bar of the latter could be made to apply to actions brought under the former against a party claiming title but out of possession.

WM. H. WERTH.

Coeburn, Wise Co., Va.

BOOK REVIEWS.

SAUNDERS' MEDICAL HAND-ATLASES—DISEASES CAUSED BY ACCIDENT. By Dr. Ed. Golebiewski, of Berlin. Translated, with editorial notes and additions, by Pierce Bally, M. D. W. B. Saunders & Company. Philadelphia. 1900.

This work is intended not only for medical practitioners and medical students, but for laymen—which from a medical standpoint includes lawyers—who are interested in the after-results of accidents. The author in his preface specially mentions the interests of those connected with accident insurance as having been consulted in the preparation of the volume. It will doubtless prove equally useful to those lawyers who make a specialty of accident litigation. Indeed, the translator in his preface says: "It should have a wide field of usefulness in the legal profession. The anatomic and physiologic summaries at the beginning of the various sections, together with the illustrations, should make the text intelligible to non-medical readers; and a book with these qualifications on this subject, will certainly be welcomed by lawyers."

The volume abounds in illustrations, many of them most artistically executed, showing the consequences resulting from accidents. The publisher's circular thus describes the work:

"This work contains the first systematic description ever published of the injuries produced by accident and the consequences and sequels resulting therefrom. It represents a full and scientific treatment of the subject of accident injury; the functional disability caused thereby; the medico-legal questions involved, and the amount of indemnity justified in given cases. The test of the book is extremely complete, especially in its descriptions of functional disorders. The subject lends itself particularly well to illustration, and the illustrations have been chosen with discrimination and executed with skill. The beautiful lithographic plates are models of artistic and lifelike representation. The subject is one of the utmost importance in these days of expert evidence in personal injury cases.

The work is indispensable to every physician who sees cases of injury due to accidents, to advanced students, to surgeons, and on account of its illustrations and statistical data, it is none the less useful to accident insurance organizations."